



Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

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Burundi

Deputies Residing in Rwanda Seek International Forces

EA1011203593 Kigali Radiodiffusion Nationale de la Republique Rwandaise in Kinyarwanda 1700 GMT 10 Nov 93

[Text] The president of the National Council of Development [the parliament], Dr. (Theodore Sindikubwayo) received at his (kimihurura) offices some deputies from the Front for Democracy in Burundi [FRODEBU]. FRODEBU is the party of the late president of Burundi, Ndadaye Melchior. The deputies came to inform him why they were in Rwanda. The deputies, who took refuge in Rwanda with some of their constituents, said that some radios were saying that peace had returned to Burundi. This is false, however, as people are still fleeing, with famine and diseases adversely affecting those who did flee.

For these reasons, they asked that international forces be sent as soon as possible to Burundi, so that the elected institutions could operate and help the government to form a Burundian Army made up of all the country's ethnic groups. They asked that the National Council of Development forward their wishes to the Rwandan Government, so that it helps them to find acceptable solutions to the situation in Burundi.

The council's president, for his part, said that he had been saddened by the events in Burundi, and informed the deputies that the Rwandan Government had strongly denounced the overthrow of the elected government, the killing of President Ndadaye and innocent citizens by soldiers. This was done in a communique broadcast over Kigali Radiodiffusion Nationale de la Republique Rwandaise two days after the attempted coup took place. The council's president also told them that Rwandans will continue to help their Burundi brothers with their problems. After the meeting, the exiled FRODEBU deputies handed a letter to the president of the National Council of Development which denounced what had been done and is still being done by the Burundi Army, assisted by groups of people who support doing the wrong thing.

Deaths Continue as Troops Refuse To Return to Barracks

EA1111210893 Kigali Radiodiffusion Nationale de la Republique Rwandaise in French 11 Nov 93

[Text] A week after the assassination of a Burundian president who was democratically elected by a large majority of the population—the late lamented Melchior Ndadaye—we have learned from well-informed sources that the situation remains tense in several regions of the country. A large number of troops reportedly refuse to return to their barracks. The same sources mention most notably the Rutana [in the south], Cankuzo [in the west] and Karuzi [central Burundi] zones, where the troops continue to sow terror and desolation.

In Bujumbura, certain areas such as Nyakabiga, Gasenyi, Kamenge and Kinama are experiencing the same terror, organized by troops wearing civilian clothes during the day but wearing combat dress at night, according to the same sources, this is being done in collusion with supporters of the former single party Uprona.

In spite of all this, the government is striving to restore peace throughout the country while waiting for the arrival of the international force in Burundi.

Student Clashes Break Out at Bujumbura Secondary School

EA1111100093 Kigali Radiodiffusion Nationale de la Republique Rwandaise in French 0430 GMT 11 Nov 93

[Text] Clashes between Hutu and Tutsi students broke out in a secondary school in Bujumbura yesterday evening. According to accounts from the scene, 10 people were injured. Students of the administrative training secondary school fought with stones, bottles, and knives. Bloodstains, abandoned shoes, overturned chairs, [words indistinct] early last night [word indistinct] of the coeducational boarding school.

According to one of the supervisory officials, since the military coup on 21 October, Hutus and Tutsis have been living in ethnic groups. They ate and slept in their groups, but had not yet clashed. It was impossible last night to tell what triggered the incident at 2000. Some frightened students fled from the school. Three hours after the clashes, they had not yet returned to their dormitory. Gendarmerie officers, who confirmed that they had intervened after being alerted by the headmaster, announced that some 10 wounded students had been taken to neighboring hospitals.

Lazare Gakoryo, secretary of state in the Ministry of Defense in charge of security, visited the scene. He asked the headmaster for a report on the circumstances of the incident. Leave children out of the quarrels of intellectuals, he said, openly suspecting the headmaster of having stirred up hatred among the students.

The Burundi capital had to this point been relatively free from the political-ethnic clashes that followed the coup d'etat that caused the death of thousands of people in the provinces.

Chad

President Deby Receives CAR Foreign Minister

AB1111144993 Ndjamena Radiodiffusion Nationale Tchadienne in French 1900 GMT 10 Nov 93

[Text] President Idriss Deby this afternoon granted an audience to Professor (Simon Bedaya Ngaro), Central African Republic [CAR] minister of foreign affairs in charge of Francophone matters, who brought a message

from President Ange-Felix Patasse to his Chadian counterpart. After the audience, the CAR foreign minister told our reporter, Ngoh Lagosso, that his country is very interested in what is happening in Chad. Let us listen to Prof. (Ngaro).

[Begin recording] [(Ngaro)] Our relations are excellent. One of the reasons for my visit is to reinforce these relations. This is the desire expressed by the heads of state of both nations.

[Lagosso] Mr. Minister, what is the situation regarding the Chadian refugees in the CAR?

[(Ngaro)] The situation regarding the Chadian refugees in my country, which is their land since the CAR is also their fatherland, is one that poses a humanitarian problem. As a solution to this humanitarian problem, the CAR Government has shown its willingness to help by providing them with shelter, affection, and material supplies, with considerable assistance from the UNHCR. Other nongovernmental organizations and the local people, who freely welcome them, also help. I believe that these refugees are in good hands.

[Lagosso] Prof. Ngaro, how does the CAR Government perceive the national reconciliation in Chad?

[(Ngaro)] The CAR Government attaches a lot of importance to peace since our two countries are bound by history—I would even say by blood, traditions, and especially neighborliness. It is therefore normal for the CAR to be interested in what is happening in Chad and to have the continual desire to see the strengthening of this reconciliation, which needs to be strengthened just like in a marriage. [end recording]

The CAR foreign minister was also received by Interim Prime Minister Kassire Koumakoy. Chadian Foreign Minister Ahmed Korom and the ambassadors accredited to Ndjamen and Bangui were present at the audience with the president.

Prime Minister, Officials Discuss Security Problems

AB1211101593 Ndjamen Radiodiffusion Nationale Tchadienne in French 1900 GMT 10 Nov 93

[Text] New interim Prime Minister Kassire Koumakoye, who took office on 10 November, immediately reviewed the security problem, which is a source of concern for all. He held a meeting with officials of the National Security Department, the Gendarmerie, and the Interior Ministry, and with the chief of general staff of the Chadian National Army. During the meeting, he instructed the officials to reinforce security measures in both Ndjamen and the provinces in order to protect the people and their property.

Gabon

Opposition Denounces Irregularities Before Elections

AB1211092393 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French 1830 GMT 10 Nov 93

[Text] Honorable (Anacle Bissielo), executive secretary of the Convention of Forces for Change, on 10 November expressed concern about the sending of many proxy forms to the interior. He speaks with our reporter, Jean-Valere Nbinamanza:

[Begin recording] We have noted a number of irregularities such as the poor exhibition of electoral lists in urban and rural areas; discrepancies between receipt numbers and those on the registers; and the presence on the electoral lists of names of people under voting age. It is in view of all these factors that the opposition must sound the alarm.

Also, concerning electoral equipment, to our great surprise we discovered ballot boxes stored in one of the Presidential Guard's barracks instead of the premises of the Ministry of Territorial Administration. In addition, we know that 4,000 ballot boxes were delivered but that only 1,682 can actually be used. We are anxious to know of the whereabouts of the remaining boxes—more than 2,000—which can, at anytime, be used to replace the official ones.

We have always fought to have everything done legally and we have also told the government that it should let the opposition—which is a full-fledged partner—to participate fully in the preparations for the elections but unfortunately, it has become a simple observer, and a number of operations are carried out not only without its opinion but also in full defiance of the law.

We are calling on the government to scrupulously respect the electoral laws, and I believe that could avoid a number of problems such as the abuse of proxies. We know today that about 200,000 proxies may be used, which is approximately half of the Gabonese electorate. That is abnormal, and this is why we are calling on the government to respect the republican spirit so that the elections can be held in the best conditions ever to avoid complaints. [end recording]

Zaire

Government Protests Stray Shells Fired From Congo

AB1111175993 Dakar PANA in English 1443 GMT 11 Nov 93

[Text] Kinshasa, 11 Nov (PANA)—The Zaire Government has again protested to Congo over shells from the fighting between Congolese Government troops and opposition militias in Brazzaville falling on its capital, Kinshasa. The Zaire Government presented another protest letter to the Congolese foreign minister on

Wednesday expressing concern over the situation. The two capitals are only separated by a four-kilometere wide river.

Zaire officials say about a dozen shells fired from the Congolese capital, Brazzaville, have fallen over the Zairean capital, Kinshasa, over the last few days. On Wednesday afternoon one of such shells which fell on premises of the Ngaliema Clinic, in the Gombe residential area along the river separating the two capitals,

nearly hit a woman and her daughter who were at the clinic. Last weekend, shrapnels from another shell wounded an official of the Zaire Ministry of Justice and two college girls in the same area. Two shells have also fallen on the Colonel Tshatshi Military Camp, the barracks of the Special Presidential Unit (DSP), but there were no casualties.

The Congolese capital has been the scene of clashes between the Congolese Army and the opposition militias.

Eritrea

*Islamic Jihad on Clash With Government Forces

94P50029A London AL-HAYAH in Arabic 31 Oct 93 p 4

[Report by 'Abdallah al-Hajj]

[Excerpts] Jeddah—The Eritrean Islamic Jihad Movement has announced its responsibility for intercepting a military truck belonging to Eritrean government forces in the Gash region in the Wadi (al-Aklalat) which is situated between the towns of Guluy and Teseney. The movement called on the Eritrean people at home and abroad to confront the transitional government.

In a communique the text of which was received by AL-HAYAH in Jeddah on 30 October, the Movement spokesman said that the operation resulted in the killing of seven government soldiers and the wounding of 15 others, eight of whom are in critical condition. The spokesman added, "In the operation, the Muslim mujahidin employed automatic rifles and attacked the truck after they had ascertained its cargo." He made the observation that the operations "coincide with the campaign of arrests being undertaken by the transitional administration and the imposition of onerous taxes that are burdening the Eritrean people." The spokesman added that "Afewerki has begun to lose control over the military establishment after he recently directed several blows against it that earned him the enmity of officers. Then he issued instructions for the arrests of three of the most prominent military division commanders like Tekhlay (Ankael Wejo), Salih Hiruy, and Ramadan (Awliyay)."

The spokesman stressed that "the arrest of the military commanders was part of a broad campaign of arrests against Eritrean People's Liberation Front cadres, especially those who had reservations about Eritrea's foreign policy and its contacts with Israel under the illusion that both Israel and Europe will be the alternative to the Arabs in strengthening Eritrea's economy." The spokesman criticized what he called "the economic collapse of which the signs appeared a long time ago in Asmara, the capital, and which has reached the rest of the Eritrean cities where the simplest necessities are not available for the inhabitants who have suffered for 30 years from displacement, emigration, and hardship and who are looking for alternatives that will bring about political and economic stability for them. The al-Jihad spokesman closed his statement with an invitation to every one of the Eritrean people, at home and abroad, to stand together to confront the present transitional government." [passage omitted]

Kenya

Minister Denies Security Forces 'Perpetrating Atrocities'

EA1111101993 Nairobi Kenya Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1830 GMT 10 Nov 93

[From the "Today in Parliament" program]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] A minister of state in the Office of the President, Jackson Kalweyo, today denied that security forces are perpetrating atrocities against innocent civilians, including Muslim religious leaders, in Northeastern Province. In a ministerial statement, Mr. Kalweyo further informed the House that the security situation in Northeastern Province is very much in order and that the government is not aware of any killings of innocent people by members of the security forces.

The minister gave the ministerial statement in response to allegations made by the Lagdera member, Farah Maalim, FORD [Forum for the Restoration of Democracy]-Kenya, that security forces had committed atrocities on innocent wananchi [citizens], raping 30 women, castrating four men, and seriously injuring 80 other people. Mr. Farah had further alleged that the security men had looted property of unknown value from residents of (Shelter) Village in Wajir District. Mr. Kalweyo charged that the allegations made by Mr. Farah were similar to those made by some outside organizations, and the member could therefore be crusading on their behalf. The minister, however, noted that the influx of refugees into the country from Somalia may have occasioned the presence of armed people in Northeastern Province. [passage omitted]

President Moi Forms Anti-Corruption Squad

EA1111214293 Nairobi Kenya Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1600 GMT 11 Nov 93

[Text] His Excellency President Daniel arap Moi has today appointed Mr. Stanley Mutungi, acting deputy commissioner of police, as the director of the anti-corruption squad as established under Section 2B of the Prevention of Corruption Amendment Act 1991 Cap 65 of the laws of Kenya. President Moi has also appointed other officers under this act to serve in the anti-corruption squad and has authorized them to proceed to organize the squad and start work immediately.

As provided under Section 2B of the act, the squad shall be a public department under the control and supervision of the president.

In a signed statement by the permanent secretary in the office of the president and secretary to the cabinet and head of the public service, Mr. Philip Mbithi, the functions of the squad shall be to take necessary measures for the prevention of corruption in the public, parastatals and private sectors, to investigate and subject to the directions of the attorney general to prosecute for offenses under this act and other offenses involving corrupt transactions and advise the government and parastatal organizations on ways and means of preventing corruption.

In the performance of their duties, the members of the squad shall have all the powers of a police officer of or above the rank of assistant superintendent of police and the provision of the Police Act conferring upon police officers powers necessary for the prevention, investigation

and prosecution of offenses shall apply in relation to members of the squad. The director may assume the responsibility for any investigation or prosecution commenced by the police for an offense involving corruption.

Somalia

Official Says SNA To Resume Talks With Americans

AB1111170193 London BBC World Service in English
1515 GMT 11 Nov 93

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] Earlier this week, General Aidid's Somali National Alliance, SNA, quit the security talks with the Americans and the United Nations' UNOSOM in Mogadishu. But it is taking a long time to get them established, while American forces were gunning for Gen. Aidid. But now, there are reports that the SNA is prepared to rejoin the talks. On the line to Rome, Josephine Hazely asked SNA spokesman, (Nikelino Mohamed), if they were going to:

[Begin recording] [(Mohamed)] We are going to the talks with the Americans and we are (?prepared) because the Americans have said that they are going to resume the humanitarian job they had in Somalia. So we have told the Americans, we told them clearly, that we are available, we are ready for this, to take part with them, to put up this security committee.

[Hazely] It was only three days ago or so or something like that that you announced that you would not attend the round table talks, now I mean why have you changed your mind?

[(Mohamed)] First of all, I must clear one point. Before we decided to walk out from the three-days-ago meeting of the security committee, the SNA had made it clear that they were ready to participate in these talks with the Americans. The UN having taken part themselves—the UNOSOM—in these talks, they have brought in some figures, some persons who did not represent movements, did not represent anything, but simply tabled that they wanted to be in the talks so the SNA delegation just stood up and walked out of the meeting. This is because we don't want to have anything to do with the United Nations unless they specify, they clarify their position.

[Hazely] Now, but I mean what's the point of talking to the Americans only if you refuse to talk to the UN that is part and parcel of what is happening in Somalia.

[(Mohamed)] Because you can't understand what the UN is doing. They are saying they are still hunting the... [pauses] our leader, Gen. Aidid, and the leaders of the SNA, some of whom are already in prison by the UN in Mogadishu. Unless they leave these people, unless they clarify their position, how can they expect people to talk to them about security? What security? We don't have security from UNOSOM.

[Hazely] Now, these security talks you are willing to get together with the Americans...

[(Mohamed), interrupting] Yes.

[Hazely] Now, what is its exact aim?

[(Mohamed)] The aim is to allow the American troops to resume their humanitarian activities, that is the humanitarian aid to be given to the people in Mogadishu and around it. [end recording]

SNA Accuses U.S. Troops of 'Flagrant Aggression'

EA1111185893 (Clandestine) Radio Mogadishu Voice of the Great Somali People in Somali 1700 GMT
11 Nov 93

[Text] A report issued by the Somali National Alliance [SNA] High Committee for Internal Affairs states that at 1515 on 10 November, U.S. troops committed an act of flagrant aggression by firing on a civilian vehicle parked at the 12th April gas station, at Kilometer Four. The report added that two Somali nationals were killed, two others were injured, and the vehicle was damaged. The injured were taken to the Digfer General Hospital. A Black Hawk attack helicopter belonging to the U.S. troops also carried out an attack at the same location. The report added that the act demonstrated flagrant aggression and an intent to massacre the Somali people. It was also described as a violation of the joint SNA-U.S. Government cease-fire agreement.

Tanzania

Government To Lift Sanctions Against South Africa

EA1211075193 Dar es Salaam Radio Tanzania
Network in Swahili 1700 GMT 11 Nov 93

[Text] In Dar es Salaam the government of the United Republic of Tanzania has decided to remove all economic and trade sanctions against South Africa, following an agreement reached during the commonwealth heads of state and government summit recently in Limassol, Cyprus.

Addressing newsmen in his office in Dar es Salaam today, the Tanzanian minister for foreign affairs and international cooperation, the Honorable Joseph Rwegasira, said that this decision follows an appeal by African National Congress [ANC] President Nelson Mandela to the commonwealth states.

Hon. Rwegasira said that Mr. Mandela made the appeal for lifting sanctions against South Africa after his party, the ANC, was satisfied with steps being taken by the minority white government, which had agreed to dismantle apartheid rule and fully accept the democratic process recently agreed upon. He added that in addition to the commonwealth states agreeing to lift sanctions against South Africa, the United Nations also had accepted to lift sanctions against South Africa in its

recent session. At the same time Hon. Rwegasira said that the only sanction that will remain in force is the sale of arms to South Africa, as this sanction had been imposed by the United Nations and only the UN is empowered to lift it.

Mandela Appeal Influences Decision

*MB1111170493 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1400
GMT 11 Nov 93*

[Text] Tanzania has formally lifted sanctions against South Africa. Tanzanian Government spokesman, (Joseph Rwegasira), says the decision to scrap its embargo follows an appeal by ANC [African National

Congress] President Nelson Mandela in September. (Rwegasira) says his government will continue to maintain arms and military sanctions according to a UN Security Council resolution. He says diplomatic relations with Pretoria should be resumed after the elections (?planned) for April next year. (Rwegasira) says his country will set up a liaison office in South Africa to monitor events.

In a policy turnaround last year, Tanzania signed a deal to produce electricity with Pretoria. A number of Tanzanian firms have [word indistinct] they'll open up offices in Pretoria.

Negotiators Agree on Constitutional Principles

MB1111052293 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2016
GMT 10 Nov 93

[Text] Johannesburg Nov 10 SAPA—Negotiators agreed on Wednesday [10 November] night on a government of national unity for up to five years after the April 27 election. It was one of a long list of constitutional principles agreed to at the World Trade Centre at Kempton Park.

The constitutional principles will be included in the interim constitution and have to underpin the final constitution. The issue has been the subject of heated debate, particularly between negotiators and the Freedom Alliance which is boycotting the negotiations.

Only two of the 31 proposed principles were not debated, and left for later.

These were a labour clause which is at the centre of a row between the Congress of South African Trade Unions and the government and employers, and a clause on the future of the public service which is the subject of bilateral discussions.

"The constitution of South Africa shall provide for the establishment of one sovereign state, a common South African citizenship and a democratic system of government committed to achieving equality between men and women and people of all races," states the first principle.

Some of the other principles are:

- "everyone shall enjoy all universally accepted fundamental rights, freedoms and civil liberties which shall be provided for and protected by entrenched and justiciable provisions in the constitution;
- "the constitution shall be the supreme law of the land. It shall be binding on all organs of state at all levels of government;
- "the constitution shall prohibit racial, gender and all other forms of discrimination and promote racial and gender equality and national unity;
- "the legal system shall ensure the equality of all before the law and an equitable legal process;
- "there shall be representative government embracing multiparty democracy, regular elections, universal adult suffrage, a common voters' roll, and in general, proportional representation;
- "provision shall be made for freedom of information so that there can be open and accountable administration at all levels of government;
- "the diversity of language and culture shall be acknowledged and protected, and conditions for their promotion shall be encouraged provided that equality between men and women is not diminished;

—"collective rights of self-determination in forming, joining and maintaining organs of civil society, including linguistic, cultural and religious associations shall, on the basis of non-discrimination and free association, be recognised and protected;

—"amendments to the constitution shall require special procedures involving special majorities;

—"government shall be structured at national, provincial and local levels;

—"the powers, boundaries and functions of national and provincial governments shall be defined in the constitution;

—"the powers and functions of the national and provincial levels of government shall include exclusive and concurrent powers as well as the power to perform functions for other levels of government on an agency or delegation basis;

—"the national government shall not exercise its powers (exclusive or concurrent) so as to encroach upon the geographical, functional or institutional integrity of the provinces; and

—"every member of the security forces (police, military and intelligence), and the security forces as a whole, shall be required to perform their duties and functions and exercise their powers in the national interest and shall be prohibited from furthering or prejudicing party political interest."

Committee Accuses ANC, Government of Abusing Positions

MB1111072593 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0600
GMT 11 Nov 93

[Text] The negotiating council's constitutional technical committee has accused the government and the ANC [African National Congress] of abusing their positions as major players in the World Trade Center talks. The committee says the two parties are treating the talks as a rubber stamp and the committee as a lackey. The committee yesterday refused to carry out instructions to draft the public servants chapter of the constitution on the basis of the agreements reached by the two parties. It said that it takes instructions only from the negotiating council, and that government-ANC views were to be treated merely as submissions.

Negotiating Council Agrees To Scrap Detention Law

MB111111793 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1037
GMT 11 Nov 93

[Text] Johannesburg Nov 11 SAFA—The negotiating council on Thursday [11 November] agreed that South Africa's detention without trial law should be scrapped. SA Communist Party representative Essop Pahad called for the complete scrapping of the law—Section 29 of the Internal Security Act—and both the government and the

Afrikaner Volksunie [National Union], among others, supported the motion. There was no opposition. Section 29 allows a senior police officer to arrest a person who he believes "has committed or intends to commit... terrorism". The person can then be detained for 10 days without trial for interrogation purposes. A judge may then order further detention periods which may be renewed on application by the police.

Reaction to Council's Decision

MB1111154093 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1522
GMT 11 Nov 93

[By Guy Rogers]

[Text] Johannesburg Nov 11 SAPA—The Negotiating Council agreed on Thursday [11 November] to the scrapping of one of the cornerstones of state power: Section 29 of the Internal Security Act. The landmark agreement followed council debate, at the World Trade Centre outside Johannesburg, on a technical committee recommendation that Section 29 of the Internal Security Act be amended to fall in line with "a democratic and human rights oriented legal system".

SA [South African] Communist Party representative Essop Pahad encapsulated the majority view in the council when he called for the law to be scrapped. The government and the Afrikaner Volksunie, [Afrikaner National Union] among others, supported the motion. There was no opposition.

Section 29 allows a senior police officer to arrest a person who he believes "has committed or intends to commit... terrorism". The person can then be detained for 10 days without trial for interrogation purposes, and a judge can order further periods of detention, with possible renewal on application by the police.

The council also agreed that corresponding laws in the TBVC [Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda, Ciskei] states should be scrapped.

Turning to another controversial matter, the council agreed that security force members should be prohibited from belonging to a political organisation but could join "any bona trade union". The agreement, which has a direct impact on the furor over the Police and Prisons Civil Rights Union [Popcru] and its alleged links with the African National Congress, followed a proposal by the technical committee on discriminatory legislation. It proposed that members of the police, the defence force, correctional services and national intelligence were required to be impartial and should therefore "not be seen to be associated with any political organisation (but) should be allowed to be members of trade unions or similar organisations".

Afrikaner Volksunie negotiator Corlia Kruger called for an amendment to the proposal stipulating that members of these groups could belong only to trade unions that

were not affiliated or associated with political movements. She received no support, however, and the technical committee's original proposal—which a committee spokesman explained allowed security force members to belong to "any bona fide trade union"—was endorsed.

The council agreed that civil servants outside these categories should be allowed to become involved in politics.

The technical committee was asked, however, to consider a proposal by government negotiator Sheila Camerer that "judicial officers" be included in the prohibited category. She referred by way of example to the judge who presided over the Chris Hani murder trial as a judicial person who could not be allowed to be seen as politically aligned. The council then turned to the self-governing territories, and agreed to the scrapping or amendment of a wide range of repressive laws in these areas. They included legislation on the statute books of kwaZulu—which has withdrawn from the negotiations at the World Trade Centre and is spearheading the conservative Freedom Alliance. The council began by quickly agreeing to amend the self-governing territories constitution to allow the state president to "repeal, supplement or substitute any law...applying in the self-governing territories". It went on to endorse technical committee recommendations for the repeal of a wide range of laws judged either to be discriminatory or to impede political activity.

These included, in kwaZulu:

- the code of Zulu law prohibiting the spreading of "any false report of a nature calculated to cause disquiet or anxiety affecting the government of kwaZulu or its acts";
- the kwaZulu Black Administration Amendment Act, allowing the chief minister to banish any black person from the territory without giving him a chance to defend himself;
- the Amakhosi and Iziphakanyiswa [Chiefs and Diplomats] Act calling on chiefs to "report the holding of any unauthorised meeting, or distribution of literature"; and,
- the Tracing and Detention of Offenders Act, allowing detention without a warrant for 90 days.

In visibly high spirits and with hardly any opposition to the committee's proposals, the council sailed through similar laws on the statute books of Lebowa, Gazankulu, Kangwane, QwaQwa and kwaNdebele and agreed they should be scrapped or amended.

Committee Unveils Recommendations on Regional Boundaries

MB1111170693 Johannesburg Radio South Africa
Network in English 1500 GMT 11 Nov 93

[Text] Recommendations for resolving outstanding regional boundary issues have been unveiled at multi-party negotiations. The recommendations are the result

of the work of a coordinating committee chaired by the Regional Affairs Minister Andre Fourie. The committee has not recommended any change in the number of the nine regions proposed earlier. However, the recommendations provide for referendums and petitions to decide on any changes to boundaries. This means that residents of the greater Pretoria area and the eastern Cape would be able to decide in a referendum after the election next year to which region they want to belong.

COSATU Reportedly Calls Off 15 Nov Strike

*MB1111061493 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0217
GMT 11 Nov 93*

[By David Greybe]

[Text] Johannesburg Nov 11 SAPA—Monday's national strike by the Congress of South African Trade Unions (COSATU) over employers' rights to lock out striking workers appears to have been averted. This was the opinion of key negotiators of the African National Congress [ANC]-led tripartite alliance and the government after a full day's talks on Wednesday at the World Trade Centre.

A compromise deal on a labour clause for the interim constitution was finally hammered out at around midnight, behind closed doors. It provided the basis for averting the strike, negotiators agreed.

The government, the ANC-led alliance, and the employers, are scheduled to meet again at 6AM on Thursday in a bid to conclude the deal.

The agreement reportedly recognises the right of workers to strike, with lock out action not being precluded "for the purpose of collective bargaining". If eventually adopted in the 21-party negotiating council at Kempton Park, it will become one of the fundamental rights in the interim constitution.

Multi-party negotiations almost died early on Wednesday evening over the issue. COSATU initially wanted the right to strike, but were not in favour of employers having the right to lock out striking workers.

However, ANC Secretary General Cyril Ramaphosa, speaking after midnight when the proposed deal was on the table, was confident the strike would be averted. He said there was a determination on all sides to resolve the issue once and for all on Thursday. Asked whether an agreement would avert a national strike, Mr. Ramaphosa said: "They (COSATU) have said once it's (the labour clause) resolved then there's no need for a strike."

Manpower Minister Leon Wessels said the government had not discussed the strike threat with the ANC. "But words have been floating around in the corridors (at the World Trade Centre) that if there is a successful deal the strike may be off."

The day's negotiating resembled a roller-coaster ride in which it was never quite clear whether a deal would be

concluded or not. As late as Wednesday evening, it appeared that the strike would take place. However, a few hours later came the dramatically different news: "I believe we have a deal," an elated Mr. Wessels told SAPA after another round of direct and indirect talks with COSATU.

The latest proposal was based on a "reformulation of the right to strike, and the ability to embark on lock-out", he explained. It also stipulated that future labour legislation would be considered by the National Manpower Commission (NMC).

Asked why the dramatic turnaround, Mr. Wessels said: "It was because of the sudden appearance of (COSATU leaders) Sam Shilowa and John Gomomo. "I don't know who summoned them to the World Trade Centre, but they were here and we were directly and indirectly negotiating with them, which I think changed the whole tenor of the negotiations."

Mr. Ramaphosa reportedly played an important role in facilitating the talks which led to the latest compromise. Some observers even speculated he had "read the riot act" to his fellow alliance members.

Further on Strike Cancellation

*MB1111081093 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0739
GMT 11 Nov 93*

[By David Greybe]

[Text] Johannesburg Nov 11 SAPA—Monday's national strike appeared to be finally averted on Thursday [11 November] after the African National Congress [ANC]-led tripartite alliance endorsed a compromise deal on a future labour clause. The alliance endorsement was seen by observers as a face-saving mechanism for the Congress of South African Trade Unions (COSATU), who initially opposed the inclusion of a lock-out clause in the interim constitution.

The compromise deal was struck during late night behind-the-scenes discussions at the World Trade Centre in Kempton Park on Wednesday, which involved mainly the government and the ANC. The deal entrenches the right of workers to strike, but doesn't preclude lock-out "for purposes of collective bargaining".

COSATU originally wanted the right to strike, but not the right of employers to lock-out striking workers, to be included as a fundamental right during the political transition period. The alliance endorsement was reached at a two-hour meeting of senior members of the ANC, COSATU and the South African Communist Party at the crack of dawn on Thursday at Kempton Park.

A copy of the endorsement was afterwards dispatched to employer organisations for their approval. Observers said they expected the employers to endorse the compromise deal. "The alliance leadership unanimously endorsed an amendment to the interim bill of rights proposed by COSATU," the alliance statement said.

"The amendment unambiguously upholds workers' right to strike for collective bargaining as a fundamental right. Employers' recourse to the lock-out is not considered to be a basic human right, but a measure which is subject to labour relations legislation," the statement added.

ANC Secretary General Cyril Ramaphosa said afterwards he was "very satisfied" with the statement. "I think the employers will also find this to be the best way of resolving this deadlock," he told SAPA.

Asked whether the endorsement meant that the planned national strike had been averted, he said: "Once there's acceptance all-round the strike would have been averted."

Mr. Ramaphosa reportedly played a leading role in brokering COSATU's eventual acceptance of the lock-out clause. Some observers speculated he had "read the riot act" to some of his fellow alliance members.

COSATU General Secretary Sam Shilowa said after the meeting he "definitely" supported the alliance endorsement. "I'm hopeful that if the employers go along (with the endorsement) we can avert the strike," he said.

If endorsed, the clause will be debated in the 21-party negotiating council at the World Trade Centre before the end of the week.

ANC Alliance Issue Statement on COSATU Strike

*MB1111080993 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0735
GMT 11 Nov 93*

[SAPA PR wire service issued by COSATU: "Joint ANC/COSATU/SACP Statement on the General Strike"]

[Text] The national leadership of the ANC [African National Congress], SACP [South African Communist Party] and COSATU [Congress of South African Trade Unions] alliance met this morning, Thursday 11 November, at the World Trade Centre to discuss reports on progress in the negotiations process. This included discussion on the clause on labour relations (chapter on fundamental human rights of the interim constitution).

The alliance leadership unanimously endorsed an amendment to the interim bill of rights proposed by COSATU. The amendment unambiguously upholds workers' right to strike for collective bargaining as a fundamental right. Employers' recourse to the lock-out is not considered to be a basic human right, but a measure which is subject to labour relations legislation.

While there is ongoing discussion with organised business, we are confident that our proposal enjoys the support of the overwhelming majority of South Africans, and can only be opposed by marginal sectoral interests. The alliance will submit this proposal for approval by the multi-party negotiations council.

As an alliance we stand fully behind COSATU's general strike call for Monday 15 November. However, we

remain confident that the multi-party negotiations process will endorse our proposal within the next 48 hours, thus averting the need for recourse to action. Issued by the ANC/SACP/COSATU alliance Johannesburg 2000

Government, ANC Reportedly Agree on Police, Defense Forces

*MB1211065393 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2042
GMT 11 Nov 93*

[By David Greybe]

[Text] Johannesburg Nov 11 SAPA—The government and the African National Congress [ANC] on Thursday [11 November] night reportedly agreed in principle on a future police force and defence force.

Senior negotiators are confident of resolving all outstanding issues in time for next Wednesday's plenary meeting of leaders, in spite of a punishing work schedule. The government and the ANC will meet again on Friday in an attempt to put the finishing touches to the separate agreements on police and defence. However, government sources cautioned against over-optimism until the agreements had been finalised.

Important issues still outstanding between the government and the ANC include a deadlock-breaking mechanism for drawing up a new constitution, and aspects of local and regional government.

Inside the 21-party negotiating chamber negotiators are working 14-hour days to complete crowded agendas. They have given themselves two days, Friday and Monday, to complete the constitutional transition package. "We are getting the solutions," government chief negotiator Roelf Meyer told SAPA during a break on Thursday night.

Sources in the bilateral meetings between the government and the ANC confirmed the agreements in principle on a future police force and defence force.

The police deal reportedly provides for a central police force with regional controls. Regional commanders will be appointed by provincial premiers in consultation with the country's president, and will fall under the control of the premiers.

On defence, the two parties have reportedly agreed in principle to the make-up of a new defence force and have begun work on a new defence act. Members of the ANC's armed wing Umkhomto we Sizwe [Spear of the Nation; MK] will be treated as equals to SADF [South African Defense Force] members, sources said.

The two parties have reportedly also agreed in principle on a constitutional court, and resolved most issues concerning the boundaries of regions. About 10 "technical issues" on the constitutional court remain unresolved, a government source said, and the matter will be debated by a technical committee on Friday.

On boundaries, the outstanding issue is whether there should be one or two regions in the eastern Cape/Border/Kei. The ANC is demanding one region, while the government and the Democratic Party want two regions. They have also been unable to agree on how to conduct a referendum to decide the region's future.

The problem with a deadlock-breaking mechanism remains what to do if both parliament and a referendum fall short of the required majorities to adopt a new constitution. A similar issue wrecked the Convention for a Democratic South Africa (Codesa) process.

On local and regional government, issues such as how to manage the transition process and spheres such as education remain outstanding.

Mandela Criticizes U.S. 'Disproportionate Influence' at UN

MB1111143093 Johannesburg *BUSINESS DAY* in English 11 Nov 93 p 2

[Article by Simon Barber]

[Text] Washington—The ANC [African National Congress] looks forward to playing a "vigorous role" in pressing for an overhaul of the UN and the Security Council as soon as SA [South Africa] resumed its seat in the General Assembly, according to ANC President Nelson Mandela.

In a manifesto of ANC policy prepared for the current issue of Foreign Affairs, Mandela took a jab at the disproportionate influence of the U.S. and its industrialised partners at the post-Cold War UN and warned that if this continued, the organisation's "legitimacy will continuously be called into question".

Mandela stopped short of saying that SA would seek a permanent seat on the Security Council if the make-up of the body was changed in 1995. But he left the door open to the possibility of a rotating seat for major African countries.

"We hope a mechanism can be found so that the Security Council can reflect the full tapestry of mankind."

As a country coming to grips with many of the problems that plagued the rest of the world—including the management of diversity and major disparities between rich and poor—SA was uniquely placed to help bridge the "deepening chasm" between "industrialised north and the under-developed south".

Human rights would be at the "core" of a new SA foreign policy, the ANC leader stressed. "SA will therefore be at the forefront of global efforts to promote and foster democratic systems of government."

These efforts would be focused particularly on Africa, which could no longer be held to a different standard from that of the rest of the world. "Our concerns will be fixed upon securing a spirit of tolerance and the ethos of

good governance throughout the continent." To avoid further marginalisation, Mandela said, Africa should respond "by transforming its economic base", in part through greater economic co-operation and "reshaped" trade networks.

The SADC [South African Development Countries] and the east and southern Africa preferential trade areas were important vehicles for promoting regional prosperity, but duplication had to be avoided and there was a need for "considerable institutional development".

The new government's agenda would be headed by the need to get the country's own house in order.

The ANC intended to open protected industries to competition.

However, Mandela warned that "we cannot be expected to reintegrate our trade regime in the global system overnight, and we will resist any attempt by the GATT to force us to do so.

"We cannot put thousands of jobs at risk by embarking on a speedy and uncoordinated revision of our total tariff regime."

A new government would seek new export markets "aggressively," using "internationally acceptable" incentives, and would reserve the right to discriminate against products from any country that did not open its markets to SA goods.

Cementing economic relations with and obtaining preferential access to the EC, "our largest trade and investment partner," was a top priority.

"Critically important" to SA's long-term recovery and growth, Mandela said, was the strengthening of manufacturing and service sectors. He singled out metal engineering, pulp and paper, banking, insurance and tourism as industries with the "most important" potential for foreign exchange earnings.

South African Press Review for 10 November

MB1011133593

[Editorial Report]

THE STAR

Burning of PAC Official's Home—Referring to the suspected arson attack on Pan-Africanist Congress, PAC, Secretary General Benny Alexander's house, Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 10 November in a page 16 editorial says, he "may not be everybody's Mr Nice Guy, but not only nice guys feel pain. Coming home to find smoking rubble where you left a house is not an experience to be wished on anybody, ever, for any reason. It is nearly as bad as, say, coming home to find that your husband has died for wearing an SAP [South African Police] uniform (oddly, the same uniform worn by the men now sifting the ashes for clues to a possible

arsonist). We need recognition of the human realities beyond the political facades."

BUSINESS DAY

Leaders Ignore Intimidation By Supporters—"In this violent country, there is no hope of an election campaign free from intimidation and murder," says a page 8 editorial in Johannesburg *BUSINESS DAY* in English on 10 November. "The election can at best be relatively free and fair, resulting in relative democracy. But leaders tempted to ignore intimidation by their supporters should consider the consequences."

BEELD

State Funds To Aid Political Parties—Johannesburg *BEELD* in Afrikaans on 5 November argues in a page 12 editorial that "The idea that political parties should receive money from the treasury towards their election expenses is alien to South Africa, but not necessarily wrong. In the United States and several other democracies this has been a practice for decades." "State financial assistance to political parties is of course part of the process of leveling the playing fields for next year's election. It is only fair that parties which until recently were subjected to the restrictions of the apartheid era" should be given a helping hand. "The money which parties receive from the public and the business sector could be an indication of these parties' market value. It could also, though, lead to a distortion of democracy. One needs only to observe how the United States is wrestling with the problem of business corporations and wealthy interest groups which by their donations to certain parties and candidates are beginning to disenfranchise the ordinary American. Perhaps at this point the right thing would be to involve experts to study the experience of other democracies, and on the basis of sound principles for South Africa, devise a system whereby political parties, the pillars of democracy, can be assisted to fulfill their role with the aid of state funds."

Summit Needed on East Rand 'Cauldron' of Violence—A second editorial on the same page declares that the suggestion of Mr. Nick Koornhof, National Party, NP, representative on the National Peace Secretariat, that people considering civil war should visit the violence-torn residential areas of Katlehong and Thokoza on the East Rand, "deserves more than passing attention." "The fact is that what is taking place there is real war, with clearly demarcated territory, services in a state of collapse, and people who dare not venture onto the streets. It would be good if political leaders who so glibly talk of taking up arms in civil war would visit these areas to observe the tragic consequences of what they are preaching. The East Rand has long been a cauldron of violence. There should not be a moment's further delay in calling a summit of all parties concerned, such as the government, ANC [African National Congress], IFP [Inkatha Freedom Party], security forces, and the Peace

Secretariat, to restore order. Concessions will be necessary. The ANC and the IFP will have to support the security forces, who in turn will have to cooperate with the residents."

Amendment on Media Freedom Welcome—"Any new measure which allows the media to carry out its task better, that is to say, with the necessary responsible freedom, must be welcomed," says a page 10 editorial in Johannesburg *BEELD* in Afrikaans of 8 November. The paper welcomes the proposed amendment to Article 205 of the Criminal Procedures Act. The chairman of the Press Council "has described the amendment as an interim measure. We would have preferred greater finality and firmer control. Media freedom is not something which is only important in the run-up to an election; democracy demands that there always be minimal restrictions on the media." "This was the last chance for the government to take a stand on the role of the media—next year the government of national unity will take over." "Our welcome of the proposed new Article 205 must therefore only be conditional."

'Good Balance' in Region Proposals—A second editorial on the same page says "It can be accepted that the regional dispensation with which South Africa will enter next year's election will not differ much from the proposals submitted last Friday to the Negotiating Council. Despite the murmurs from the Freedom Alliance, it does not seem that there is much more room for movement to accommodate the alliance within the present process. What does Mr. Mangosuthu Buthelezi want, anyway? According to the latest proposals, the regional governments are given much wider powers than the kwaZulu government currently enjoys. He owes South Africa an explanation why he has rejected these proposals. Minor technical adjustments especially regarding the drawing of borders are certainly possible, and will apparently be implemented," but "the compromise reached at the World Trade Center on regionalism proves once again that politics is the art of the possible. What we have been given is certainly not perfect, but it provides a good balance between majority domination and minority veto. The debate on whether it is a unitary state or a federation will continue for a long time. But the main issue is whether it will work, and that is something only time will tell." "Much work lies ahead for political parties at regional level. No constitutional model will guarantee regionalism if one political party dominates both central government, as well as most provincial governments. The time for talks on regions and regional governments is largely over. The work to be done between now and election day will determine whether a system can be created which sensibly accommodates South Africa's diversity."

Press Review for 11 Nov

MB1111123493

[Editorial Report]

SOWETAN

Attention Paid to Freedom Alliance Criticized—"The Government and others at Kempton Park did not show the kind of desperation getting the PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress] and AZAPO [African People's Organization] back to the table as they have for the Freedom Alliance [FA]," begins the Johannesburg SOWETAN in English on 11 November in a page 8 editorial. "We are well aware that the FA can be a serious security problem if it is left out of the constitution forming," continues the SOWETAN, "but there is more to this enthusiasm than that." "We hold the view that the National Party [NP] wishes to see this conservative bloc as an ally in future. The Government is also well aware that, whether they believe the latest polls or not, the ANC [African National Congress] is going to get an overwhelming majority of votes in the elections." In concluding the editorial cautions the government and National Party against depending on the right wing too much because "there is no guarantee the FA would stick to any deal when it has huge losses at the elections. The Government might be wasting time with the conservatives who are made to believe they are indispensable."

BUSINESS DAY

NP, ANC Approach to Freedom Alliance Encouraged—"A refined strategy of firmness combined with flexibility represents the final hope of winning over the Freedom Alliance, or key elements in it, to a constitutional settlement," begins the Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 11 November in a page 8 editorial. After months of attempting to woo the Freedom Alliance back into negotiations, "the heat needed to be turned on, and it has been—through the threat of deadlines and the clear signal that, while the alliance's participation in a final settlement is highly desirable, it is not absolutely essential." This "tough approach must be maintained. A draft constitution must be adopted at the World Trade Center soon." However, "there must also be a preparedness to engage the alliance if it shows a real willingness to seek a solution," the editorial hopes. "While the parliamentary session should not be delayed, there is no reason why it should not be extended, or even reconvened early next year, to accommodate any constitutional amendments which arise in later negotiations. That represents the wisest balance between determination and flexibility," urges the BUSINESS DAY in conclusion.

Press Review for 12 Nov

MB1211140793

[Editorial Report]

THE STAR

Executive Rule Workability Depends on Good Will—Political Editor Shaun Johnson writes in a page 8 article in Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 12 November that the "deal" on executive rule during the transition, "hammered out between the National Party and the ANC [African

National Congress], depends for its workability not on cast-iron constitutional guarantees, but rather on two political abstracts. They are good will and good sense." "There are no fail-safe mechanisms for dispute resolution—there is only the mutual realisation that without good will and good sense the system will seize up and collapse in a heap on its components." "A big chunk of the future depends on our politicians displaying traits that are not characteristically South African. Only a fool would be sure that it would work. But it is a mature sophisticated approach to a hellishly complicated problem; an attempt to develop an entirely new convention in South African politics."

BUSINESS DAY

COSATU Paints Itself Into Corner—"The best that can be said about COSATU's [Congress of South African Trade Unions] curious constitutional dispute, which was resolved yesterday after a month of farce, is that it may have taught the federation's new leadership a solid lesson in the art of politics," declares Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 12 November in a page 8 editorial. On both the public service restructuring issue and the employer right to lock out, "COSATU's gains amount to precisely zero." The textual changes to the lockout clause were made because COSATU had "painted itself into a corner, and it was the most painless way of avoiding a stayaway—even though the strike threat had only limited support within the federation anyway. The changes do nothing either to strengthen labour's rights or to weaken those of employers. The inevitable rhetoric to the contrary emerging from COSATU House is designed purely to placate the rank and file, and save face."

WEEKLY MAIL & GUARDIAN

IFP Prepares for Election, War—Johannesburg WEEKLY MAIL & GUARDIAN in English for 12-18 November in a page 16 editorial declares that the Inkatha Freedom Party will be "hard-pressed" to avoid the elections if it does not want to find itself on the political margins. "It is becoming increasingly apparent that they are adopting a dual strategy, much like Angola's Jonas Savimbi: prepare for elections, but get ready for war. The Freedom Alliance appears to be becoming a military as much as a political alliance." "It is startling that they are being allowed to continue to prepare to fight under the transparent guise of self-defence. We may pay terribly for this neglect of the basic principles of law and order." The paper calls for a "clampdown on military training, the semi-official funding of fighting units, the accumulation of dangerous weapons and war talk."

SOWETAN

Soweto Rent Boycott Ends—Johannesburg SOWETAN in English on 12 November in a page 10 editorial welcomes the Soweto residents' agreement to end the 10-year rent boycott, saying "a drive around Soweto shows the extent to which services have broken down because of the rent boycott." The boycotts were "probably justified" when they started 10 years ago. Now it is "going to be tough getting back into the habit" of paying rent.

Angola

UN's Beye Briefs Dos Santos on Meeting With UNITA

MB1111052393 Luanda TPA Television Network in Portuguese 1930 GMT 10 Nov 93

[Text] At the Futungo de Belas Palace this afternoon, UN representative in Angola Alioune Blondin Beye briefed President Jose Eduardo dos Santos on the meeting he held with the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] in Lusaka. The president of the Republic met with the UN special representative for more than one hour. At first, the meeting was (?attended) by an adviser to the president and Blondin Beye's assistant. Then Jose Eduardo dos Santos and Alioune Blondin Beye were left alone and nothing has been revealed about what they discussed.

Government Declaration Marks Independence Anniversary

MB1111083793 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 0700 GMT 11 Nov 93

["Declaration" issued by the Government of the Republic of Angola in Luanda on 10 November on the eve of the 18th anniversary of national independence]

[Text] It is still not this time that we will mark yet another anniversary of Angola's independence in an atmosphere of peace and harmony, which is indispensable to the effort of reconstruction and reconciliation as longed for by the overwhelming majority of our people. Countless hardships have been endured over the past 18 years to prevent the Angolan fatherland from falling prey to either the ambitions to power of estranged Angolans, or the totalitarian designs of powerful neighbors interested in the exploitation of our human and material wealth. Committed to the upholding and fulfillment of the most sacred aspirations of our people, the Government of the Republic of Angola has done its utmost to ensure the defense of our borders, territorial integrity, and the established democratic values in order to create conditions for a greater participation of citizens in the country's political and economic life.

The new unfair war that has been imposed on us for about a year now by the warmongering wing of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola headed by Jonas Savimbi has prevented the immediate implementation of the government's program, which was endorsed by the electorate in September 1992, thereby forcing us to manage with great difficulty the meager resources at our disposal. Only with the commitment and renewed hardships that our people as a whole will endure, coupled with the understanding and solidarity of the international community, will we be able to once again overcome the dramatic situation and the major challenge imposed on us by those who do not abide by the rules of democratic coexistence, and who intend to gain by force of arms the power that the people denied them at the ballot box.

The Government of the Republic of Angola solemnly reiterates that it favors a peaceful and negotiated solution to the conflict into which the country has been plunged and remains totally available and flexible to do its utmost, without betraying the principles and values that the majority of our people have entrusted to us in order to ensure a fair and lasting peace to the entire nation, from Cabinda to Cunene.

On the occasion of the 18th anniversary of Angola's independence, the government urges the people as a whole to raise very high the flag of independence and of firmness, aware that the stormy weather we are experiencing will definitely be removed from our skies, and that the new era of peace and concord will come, giving us fair compensation and the possibility of forgetting all current shortcomings and problems. The Government of the Republic of Angola hopes that the 18th anniversary of independence, as hoped for by every human being, should mark our coming of age and the beginning of reasoning.

[Issued] Government of the Republic of Angola, Luanda 10 November 1993

UNITA Reportedly Kills 40, Abducts 60 People in Malange

MB1111195593 Luanda TPA Television Network in Portuguese 1930 GMT 11 Nov 93

[Text] Angola's 18th independence anniversary was celebrated in Malange today with political, cultural, and religious activities. However, the people of Malange Province also witnessed deaths caused by Jonas Savimbi's men.

[Begin unidentified correspondent recording] The National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] killed more than 40 people and abducted 60 in the area of Cazundo, north of the city of Malange yesterday. Witnesses who have asked to remain anonymous have told us that more than 60 UNITA men attacked a group of civilians who had been collecting manioc to sell in Malange. [end recording]

Comoros

Tension Increases as Opposition Candidates Arrested

AB1011182593 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French 1230 GMT 10 Nov 93

[Text] Tension has been increasing in the Comoros between the government and the opposition. Legislative elections are scheduled to take place there in four days. From Moroni, Mohamed Youssoufou Saliou reports:

[Begin Saliou recording] The atmosphere is electric here in Moroni, even if the people pretend they are not frightened by going about their daily chores. This is evidenced by the fact that, for nearly a week now, there have been clashes between gendarmerie and Comoran

opposition supporters of all persuasions in several localities close to the capital—and in Moroni itself—where they have occurred twice.

These clashes took place in the strongholds of government cabinet ministers during political rallies for the ruling RDR [expansion unknown], and have led to the arrest of two people in Moroni, including (El Bak), a candidate for the Comoran Party for Democracy and Progress, and Shayk Ali. Both are former opposition deputies. In Comorani, the home territory of the minister of foreign affairs, 16 opposition members are reported to have been arrested, including (Shatowa), a candidate for the Democratic Front. Around 20 people are reported as injured.

Faced with this already explosive situation, the government has chosen to be firm with troublemakers, especially the opposition, which it describes as being composed of demagogues and undemocratic elements who, quote: use blackmail in the hope of securing a third postponement of the legislative elections.

At the headquarters of the Permanent National Electoral Commission, information is doled out at a trickle and, as we file this report, not even the foreign observers in Moroni can vouch that conditions have been created for free and fair legislative elections. [end recording]

Authorities Release Candidates

AB1211113193 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French 0730 GMT 12 Nov 93

[Text] The situation is now clear concerning the fate of the legislative elections in the Comoros: Initially slated for 14 November, they have been postponed for a week as a result of last minute difficulties. It must be said that this certainly comes as a relief to many Comorans who have lately wished for the postponement of these elections. Mohamed Youssoufou Saliou reports from Moroni:

[Saliou] Confrontation has finally given way to reason in the standoff between the national gendarmerie and the Comoran opposition alliance in recent days. The first round of legislative elections scheduled for 14 November has been officially postponed by the government to 21 November, while the second round will be held on 28 November. The government has justified this postponement by the material difficulties encountered on the eve of the elections. The Comoran head of state and his government would like the elections to be free, democratic, and transparent.

Talking about transparency, the permanent National Electoral Commission will be technically modified to take into account the main demand of the Comoran opposition, according to reliable sources. Better still, all opposition leaders and activists arrested and indicted on the orders of the public prosecutor's substitute, who stood in because of a strike action by magistrates, have been freed with the exception of the Democratic Front candidate, (Setoua Abdoul Mohamed), and four grass-roots activists who still deny the accusations leveled against them. However, the

activists may be released tomorrow after 48 hours detention. Meanwhile, opposition leaders are holding full consultations to adopt a definitive position on their participation in these legislative elections.

Malawi

President Banda Addresses Nation After Operation

AB1111211893 Blantyre Malawi Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1811 GMT 11 Nov 93

[Excerpts] [Announcer] This is the Malawi Broadcasting Corporation. The time is 2011. His Excellency the Life President, Ngwazi Dr. Kamuzu Banda, will now broadcast to the nation. This will be His Excellency's first time to address the nation after being discharged from hospital a couple of weeks ago. Ladies and Gentlemen, His Excellency the Life President of the Republic of Malawi, Ngwazi Dr. Kamuzu Banda:

[Banda] Bwanas and Donas [ladies and gentlemen] Good evening. I am most happy today because it is for the first time that I am speaking to you after being discharged from the hospital in South Africa two weeks ago. As you can imagine, my speaking to you today means that I am feeling much better and comfortable. The doctor (?is) satisfied with my continued good progress towards full recovery. [passage omitted]

The Presidential Council which was appointed to run the affairs of the country pending my full recovery is performing efficiently. I have also been told that the discussions between the various political parties in preparation for the general elections continue to be fruitful and that all political parties are making good progress. Bwanas and Donas, I am most pleased and happy about such a peaceful and calm situation that continues to prevail in the country. Once again, I wish to appeal to you, my people, to always abide by the four cornerstones of unity, loyalty, obedience and discipline which have been the foundation and basis of our peaceful existence as a nation. I want peace and calm, law and order, and racial harmony to continue to prevail in this country.

We have had no quarrel or violence among clans or among people of different groupings in this country for 31 years. This is a most commendable political asset to our nation. Now that we have several political parties in this country, I want you to discuss your differences and be tolerant of each other's political differences. I sincerely hope that the same political wisdom among us, which has enabled us to be without violence and tribal hostilities, would guide our political conduct and spare this country from the sad and unfortunate atrocities of violence, political confusion and conflict between political groups.

I would like to commend the National Consultative Council for the work it is putting into the process of transition and I urge all its members to continue to deal with the many important issues that have to be handled

with a high sense of direction and maturity. I would also like to commend the Presidential Council, which is doing a very good job and deserves the support and confidence of all of us. This will [word indistinct] you my people. [passage omitted]

Bwanas and donas of all races, once again I would like to thank you for everything. May god bless you all. Good night.

Diplomatic Relations Established With Angola

EA1011205393 Blantyre Malawi Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1800 GMT 10 Nov 93

[Text] Malawi and Angola have established diplomatic relations with effect from yesterday [9 November]. A spokesman for the Ministry of External Affairs in Lilongwe said an agreement to this effect was signed in New York yesterday by Malawi's permanent representative to the U.N., Mr. (Ngelesi Mwangini) and his Angolan counterpart, Mr. Afonso Van-Dunem Mbinda. In a communique issued after the signing ceremony the two countries expressed the hope that the relations will lead to the development of mutually beneficial cooperation.

Mozambique

Government, Renamo Sign Military Document 11 Nov

MB1111183793 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1730 GMT 11 Nov 93

[Text] The Mozambican Government and the Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] signed a document on troop demobilization at a Cease-Fire Commission meeting in Maputo today. Captain Sebastiao Sarmiento, head of the government team to the meeting, said the two sides had reached an understanding whereby the (Zunda), (Tazana), and Salamanga centers would now belong to Renamo. Capt. Sebastiao Sarmiento also noted that at this stage there is no pending (?complaint) or inspection. He said the only existing (?complaint) concerned Renamo's control posts in Zambezia Province, but he added that problem had already been resolved.

Renamo Brigadier Raul Dique also confirmed that the problem concerning Renamo's control posts in Zambezia Province had been resolved. Brig. Raul Dique also said that his movement is willing to start confining its troops on the scheduled date [words indistinct] of irregular forces.

Swaziland

Prime Minister Announces New Cabinet Ministers

MB1011193493 Mbabane Swazi Television in English 1820 GMT 10 Nov 93

[Special Announcement by Prime Minister Prince Mbilini on Swazi television—live]

[Text] Good evening once again viewers. In just a moment we will bring you an important announcement which will be delivered by the right honorable Prime Minister Prince Mbilini. We'll first start with the English version of this important announcement. Your Excellency.

[Begin Prime Minister Mbilini recording] Ladies and gentlemen, it is my honor to announce that His Majesty the King has been graciously pleased to appoint the following persons to be ministers of the crown with effect from today.

Dr. Sishayi Nxumalo, deputy prime minister.

Chief Maweni Simelane, minister of justice.

Albert Shabangu, minister for labor and public service.

Prince Khuzulwandle, minister for education.

Chief Dambuza Lukhele, minister for agriculture and cooperatives.

John Carmichael, minister for housing and urban development.

Isaac Shabangu, minister for finance.

Themba Masuku, minister for economic planning.

Muntu Mswane, minister for commerce and industry.

Prince Phinda, minister for broadcasting and information.

Prince Sobandla, minister for home affairs.

Solomon Dlamini, minister for foreign affairs.

Prince Mahlalengangeni, minister for works and construction.

Derek von Wissel, minister for health.

Ephraem Magagula, minister for transport and communication.

Arthur Khoza, minister for natural resources, land utilization. [end recording]

And all the new ministers are requested to report at cabinet office tomorrow at 9 AM. We will now bring you the siSwati version of this very important announcement from His Excellency the Right Honorable Prime Minister Prince Mbilini.

[Begin Mbilini recording] I would like to avail myself to this opportunity to offer my personal congratulations to the newly appointed ministers, and to wish them every success and God's guidance in discharging the enormous responsibilities that the king and the Swazi nation have entrusted to them. All the newly appointed ministers are kindly requested to attend their first cabinet meeting at cabinet office tomorrow. Thank you. [end recording]

Cote d'Ivoire

Over 2,900 Ghanaians Seek Return Home After Soccer Riots

AB1011170093 Paris AFP in English 1632 GMT
10 Nov 93

[By Christophe Koffi]

[Excerpts] Abidjan, Nov 10 (AFP)—Some 3,000 Ghanaians who were the victims of rioting following a football match which killed 23 and injured 117, according to the official toll, want to go home, one of their representatives said Wednesday [10 November].

Meanwhile around 2,500 of them are squashed into the home of the Ghanaian charge d'affaires in Abidjan and several hundred more are in a police garage in the centre of the city. [passage omitted]

The rioting broke out on November 1 after a semi-final in neighbouring Ghana of the African champions' cup between ASEC of Abidjan and home team Asante Kotoko. ASEC supporters returning home after their 2-0 defeat said they had been ill-treated by Ghanaians.

Over three days of retaliation, Ghanaians living in Ivory Coast were lynched and their homes wrecked. Ivorians also suffered, at least six being among those killed.

Aboulaye Salif, representing the refugees in the residence of charge d'affaires Joseph Nwaneampeh, said they were unanimous in wanting to leave the country immediately.

The Ghanaians, mainly small traders or workmen, had lost everything, he said. They had received food and clothing from a number of humanitarian organisations.

One of the rooms in their temporary refuge has been transformed into a makeshift hospital where some 60 injured were lying on the floor. After preliminary treatment in local hospitals, they had asked to be transferred for their own safety to the envoy's villa.

Personnel of the Ivorian Red Cross were on hand and a Ghanaian medical team which arrived here Tuesday was expected to join them Wednesday.

No police presence was visible around the villa, which stands in extensive grounds in a residential district and is surrounded by a high wall. On the lawn, men, women and children were camped among mattresses, suitcases and cooking utensils.

Under a clump of trees women were cooking or doing the laundry, while their menfolk listened to the radio or played cards.

On Tuesday the senior official in Ghana's foreign ministry, Victor Gbeho, said here that arrangements would be made for those Ghanaians who wanted to go home, but added that this was not the primary aim of his mission.

The Ivorian Government said in a statement Wednesday that calm had returned throughout the country.

According to the 1988 census, 170,000 Ghanaians lived in Ivory Coast, 5.5 percent of the foreign population, but recent estimates put the current figure at some 200,000 at least.

Repatriation of Ghanaians Begins

AB1111122793 Paris AFP in English 1034 GMT
11 Nov 93

[Excerpt] Abidjan, Nov 11 (AFP)—The repatriation of several thousand Ghanaians who want to leave Ivory Coast following football riots which left 23 dead and 117 injured began here on Thursday.

There was an outburst of joy as eight coaches with 64 places each drew up at the home of the Ghanaian charge d'affaires, where some 2,500 of his countrymen have been sheltering for the past week.

A score of Ivory Coast police and a dozen paramilitary police were on duty. The government here is providing escorts for the coaches to the border with Ghana. The evacuation is expected to last a week. [passage omitted]

Prime Minister Leaves To Brief Houphouet-Boigny

AB1111224893 Abidjan Radio Cote d'Ivoire Chaine Nationale-Une Network in French 1900 GMT 11 Nov 93

[Text] We open the newscast with this communique: Prime Minister Alassane Dramane Ouattara left Abidjan in the afternoon of 11 November for Geneva to meet His Excellency President Houphouet-Boigny and brief him on government activity.

Nigeria

Assembly Debates Recognition of Interim Government

AB1011175093 Kaduna Radio Nigeria in English 1700 GMT 10 Nov 93

[Text] There has been a report of confusion at today's session of the House of Representatives as members discussed whether to recognize the interim national government. Our correspondent at the National Assembly reports that the debate on the issue, on which the members spent a good part of today's sitting, ended in a stalemate.

The motion requesting the house to recognize the interim national government, brought by Mr. (Nnana Agu), from Abia State, was strongly objected to by majority whip Mr. Waale Oshun, who submitted that it would be illegal for the house to do such a thing because the enabling decree establishing the interim government was currently being challenged in a Lagos High Court. Backing Mr. Oshun's submission was Mr. (Nwiwa

Oladileji), from Oshun State, who said that it would be an exercise in futility to reorganize the interim national government.

The debate on the issue reached a crisis point, when some of the members, mostly from the West converged at the center of the hall and vehemently expressed their anger and disapproval to the continuation of the debate. [sentence as heard]

Lagos High Court Declares Government 'Illegal'

*AB1011142293 Paris AFP in English 1412 GMT
10 Nov 93*

[Text] Lagos, 10 Nov (AFP)—A Lagos High Court on Wednesday declared Nigeria's government illegal, sparking street jubilation among thousands of supporters of Moshood Abiola, the presumed winner of annulled presidential elections. The judge ruled that the outgoing military junta of General Ibrahim Babangida did not have the authority to install the interim government headed by Ernest Shonekan.

The judge said that Decree 59 of 1993, in which Babangida divested himself of legislative functions in August, had [made] it impossible for the former head of state to promulgate decree No 61 installing his successor. "Shonekan is not competent to occupy the office he is currently occupying. Even if I find Shonekan's appointment valid, Decree 61 did not create the position of secretaries", or government ministers, ruled the judge, Dolapo Akinsanya.

Babangida handed over to Shonekan on August 26 after eight years in power and a decade of military rule, mandating the new leader to prepare for a new presidential poll. The junta had annulled the June 12 presidential election, alleging irregularities, though international observers called it free and fair.

Government To Appeal Decision

*AB1011185593 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network in
English 1800 GMT 10 Nov 93*

[Text] The Interim National Government says it has taken immediate action to appeal against the decision of the Lagos High Court today in a suit which challenged the legality of the government. This is announced in an official statement in Abuja this afternoon. The high court, presided over Mr. Justice (Dolapko Akysoya), had declared null the decree which established the Interim National Government. She held that the decree was not valid on the grounds that it was signed by the former president who was not competent to sign any legislation having divested himself of legislative powers by virtue of Decree 59 of 1993.

The suit was instituted by Chief M.K. O. Abiola and Ambassador Babagan Kingibe.

Appeals to Public

*AB1011164093 Paris AFP in English 1621 GMT
10 Nov 93*

[Excerpts] Lagos, Nov 10 (AFP)—A Lagos High Court on Wednesday [10 November] declared Nigeria's Government illegal, to the joy of thousands of supporters of Moshood Abiola, the presumed winner of annulled presidential elections. [passage omitted]

The court ruling came as labour and student unions warned of impending strike action to challenge the government.

The government said it would seek to have the judgement overturned at the Federal Court of Appeal here and called in a statement for "the good people of Nigeria to remain calm."

Babangida handed over to Shonekan on August 26 after eight years in power and a decade of military rule, mandating him to prepare for a new presidential poll.

The junta had annulled the June 12 presidential election, alleging irregularities, though international observers called it fair.

The judge found that there was no evidence to show that decree 61 was signed before decree 59 and that the defence had failed to show how decree 59, signed on August 25, could have been gazetted two days previously.

The law did not allow for a vacuum and the judge said machinery should be established to enforce of the 1989 constitution, which provides for the Senate president to act for three months pending elections when the post of president is declared vacant.

Last week, the Senate, or upper house of parliament, sacked its president, Iyorchia Ayu, an Abiola supporter opposed to the holding of new elections, and decided to appoint other officers.

Wednesday, the petroleum workers' union placed its members on alert, warning of a strike over the annulled presidential poll as other unions geared up to challenge Shonekan over a hike in fuel prices.

Frank Kokori, secretary-general of the National Union of Petroleum and Gas Workers (NUPENG), told AFP that the massive price rise on Monday was a "diversionary" tactic by the government.

"NUPENG has placed its members on red alert and we are still ready to fight" for recognition of the outcome of the annulled poll, he said.

"The issue is June 12 and we are ready to do anything to restore it," Kokori said, adding that he had returned from a national tour to "mobilise" workers, but he refused to say when they would act.

The Campaign for Democracy (CD) group of some 40 human rights organisations meanwhile called for "a fight" in order to reverse the hike in the price of petroleum products, which it described as a "crime".

Consultations were currently under way with "vital sectors" of the society to finalise plans for "a collective action", the CD's national president, Beko Ransome-Kuti, said in a statement.

In August, a strike spearheaded by NUPENG over the election brought much of the economy to a standstill until it was suspended on September 6 after negotiations with the government.

Demonstrating students threatened Wednesday to put a Lagos petrol station to the sack unless it closed down at once, amid unconfirmed reports that two other petrol stations had already been attacked.

The Lagos branch of the Nigerian Labour Congress warned the government it had until Friday to rescind the move or face action, while the students' union vowed to make the country "ungovernable."

Abiola Calls Decision 'Victory'

AB1011181593 Paris AFP in French 1607 GMT 10 Nov 93

[Text] Lagos, 10 Nov (AFP)—Moshood Abiola stated today that the "historic" decision of the High Court, which today declared Ernest Shonekan's interim government illegal, has confirmed "clearly and unambiguously that sovereignty belongs to the people." "The High Court ruled clearly and eloquently that our country's government must be based on civilized law, not on the whims and caprices of leaders. This verdict is a significant victory for the people of Nigeria. It brings us a bit closer to the formation of a government based on the consent of the people," the self-proclaimed winner of the 12 June presidential poll—annulled by the military—stated in a communique distributed to AFP. Chief Abiola also called on the people to remain calm in the wake of the drastic hike of fuel prices in Nigeria, which he described as a "provocation" on the part of the government. "I assure all Nigerians that the government they voted for will soon assume office" and "will dress the wounds of the toiling masses," Chief Abiola continued in his communique. Lastly, he concluded that "whatever measures are taken to solidify the 12 June mandate" which, in his opinion, was conferred on him by the people through the ballot box, "the unity of Nigeria and the well-being of its people will be taken into consideration."

Fuel Price Increases Cause Unrest, Senate Debate

Lagos Youths Riot

AB1111105193 Dakar PANA in English 1039 GMT
11 Nov 93

[Excerpt] Lagos, 11 Nov (PANA)—Gangs of youths on Thursday [11 November] barricaded a number of major roads in Nigeria's economic capital, Lagos, as they rioted

to protest against big increases in fuel prices announced earlier this week by the country's Interim National Government.

On one of the major roads linking Lagos mainland to the island, protesters burned tyres to prevent workers from reaching their offices.

Transport fares have shot up by more than 200 percent since filling stations raised the ex-pump price of petrol to five naira (23 cents) per litre from 0.70 naira (three cents) on Monday [8 November]. The price of diesel and kerosene also went up. [passage omitted]

Students Block Roads

AB1111125593 Paris AFP in English 1247 GMT
11 Nov 93

[By Ade Obisesan]

[Excerpt] Lagos, Nov 11 (AFP)—Some 4,000 Nigerian university students completely blocked off most major roads in this city of six million people on Thursday in protest at a 600 percent hike in the price of petroleum products ordered by the interim government. Chanting anti-government slogans, they set bonfires in the streets, threatened to burn down filling stations which sold fuel at the new price, and insisted that motorists hang leaves on their windscreens as a mark of solidarity with the protests.

A score of armed riot police with tear gas were stationed at the third mainland bridge, the longest of the three bridges linking central Lagos to the outskirts.

The central committee of the National Labour Congress was to discuss what action to take against the fuel prices shock, following an overnight complaint from the Senate that the interim government had usurped parliament's powers. The Senate summoned Petroleum Products Minister Don Etiebet to explain the government's case, and said the issue of increasing fuel prices was such a serious matter that it could not be left to the interim government.

Government chief Ernest Shonekan was due to address both houses of parliament on Thursday in the federal capital Abuja, informed sources there said. [passage omitted]

Labor Group Issues Ultimatum

AB1111174493 Paris AFP in English 1729 GMT
11 Nov 93

[Text] Lagos, Nov 11 (AFP)—Nigeria's National Labour Congress on Thursday [11 November] gave the government 72 hours to retract its 600 percent hike on fuel prices or it would call a nationwide strike from November 15.

"Nigerian workers are totally and irrevocably opposed to this outrageous price increase, which cannot be accommodated and therefore calls on government to rescind it

within 72 hours," the central working committee of the Congress said in a statement.

Around 4,000 university students completely blocked off most major roads in Lagos on Thursday to protest at the shock fuel hike.

They lit fires in the streets and threatened to burn down filling stations selling fuel at the new price.

Senate Summons Oil Secretary

AB1011214393 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network in English 2100 GMT 10 Nov 93

[Text] The Senate has summoned the secretary for petroleum and mineral resources, Chief Don Etiebe, to appear before it on Tuesday [16 November] next week to explain the rationale behind the increase in the prices of petroleum products. Adopting a motion on the increase, the Senate said that the increase was contrary to its earlier resolution that the issue of removing oil subsidies should not be revisited for the remaining period of the transition to civil rule. It called on the Interim National Government to consult the National Assembly on major policy decisions to avoid conflicting positions on such matters.

Contributing to the debate on the motion, Senators (Ebenezer Ikyina) and (Aminu Inua) expressed concern over the adverse effect of the increase on goods and services. However, Senator Bello Mohamed said the increase would check the adulteration and illegal sale of fuel.

Head of State Shonekan Addresses National Assembly

AB1111205093 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network in English 1800 GMT 11 Nov 93

[Address to National Assembly by Head of State Ernest Shonekan, on 11 November in Abuja—recorded]

[Text] Mr. President of the Senate, Mr. Speaker of the House of Representatives, distinguished senators, honorable members, members of the diplomatic corps, honorable secretaries, distinguished ladies and gentlemen and, of course, members of the press, first of all, Mr. President, let me congratulate you in assuming this exalted position as president of the Senate [applause]. Honorable members, let me also state right from the onset that I still break the light in addressing this august body today [sentence as heard].

You will agree with me, ladies and gentlemen, that history is being made today, as this is the first joint session of the National Assembly I am addressing. This, ladies and gentlemen, is an opportunity, indeed the most unique opportunity, to place before the National Assembly policies and aspirations of this administration. The Interim National Government, ladies and gentlemen, may be a charge of circumstance, but is in high time we came to stand with the reality of our circumstance [applause] [sentence as heard].

Military rule is over in Nigeria [applause]. However, ladies and gentlemen, serious dissension among the political class still persists and this remains clog in the wheel of transition. For us as a people, the working of our National Assembly is today the clearest insight we can have to the thinking, strategy, and vision of our political class. The Interim Government Basic Constitutional Provisions Decree 1993, otherwise known as Decree No. 61, has restored the legislative powers of the National Assembly, then the supreme law of the land during interim period, Decree 61, binding on all organs of government: The executive, the legislature, and the judiciary [applause] [sentence as heard]. Indeed, the Interim National Government is the constitutional government under the law, complete as it were, with the National Assembly liaison office, which serves to facilitate the flow of communication between the executive and the legislature.

Under the new dispensation, we should comprehend the deeper meaning of separation of power for what it is. Separation of power, honorable members, ought not to be separate or divergent national agenda. Indeed, the three arms of government must aim at a symbiotic relationship. Therefore, there is a need for a sense of shared perspective on national issues among their leaders. In particular, at this critical period in our political evolution, the National Assembly and the executive arm must avoid working at cross purposes. The judiciary should be protected from abuse and encouraged to uphold the rule of law. Furthermore, our law enforcement agencies ought to be adequately funded and well equipped.

It might serve a useful purpose to restate the duties of the Interim National Government with a view to keeping in focus our national objectives as currently defined. In our task of providing for the well-being of our citizens, we will require and must have in place a conducive atmosphere within which government policies can thrive. Concluding the political transition program remains a national priority, if not for anything else than the critical need to have a democratically elected president for our dear country. The National Assembly, therefore, must now be seen to be fully involved in providing the desirable direction of our policies towards national reconciliation and healing the deep wounds inflicted on our national pride by recent political events.

Members of the National Assembly, in building a democracy, many challenges confront us. Not least is the resolution of the tension between the quest for democracy itself, and the promotion of development. Our national priorities today cannot fight shy of the dire need to feed the hungry, to heal the sick, and to shelter the homeless. We must therefore, ladies and gentlemen, wage—and must be seen to be vigorously prosecuting—the war against ignorance, poverty, and disease. Needless to add that we need a stable society to pursue this most urgent cause. In our present experience, nothing short of a bipartisan consensus can cement our fragile (?policy). Let us not pretend that there are no divisions where there

are. Therefore, it behoves us to learn to understand our differences. We must also resolve to uplift our nation and unite our people. We must now forge a new momentum, politically, economically, and socially.

Distinguished members of the National Assembly, ladies and gentlemen, clearly the mandate of the Interim National Government is to conclude successfully our democratization process. We have chosen to enthrone transparency and accountability in the management of public affairs. We shall actively promote and defend the rule of law, and social justice. We are at such a critical juncture of our national life that we must reassure the nation of our capacity to move forward. It is high time, ladies and gentlemen, we changed our history from being one (?reeling) with political crisis after political crisis and characterized by economic opportunities wasted away, to one which is exemplified by relative political stability and a resilient economy capable of improving the material well-being of our [word indistinct] population.

Our resolution to move forward with hope must be anchored on social justice and fair play. Our appeal here is pointedly to our political class. It is time our politicians (?brace) up for the critical challenge of building a just and egalitarian society. The time has come for us to adopt a bold and credible national agenda such that is capable of firing the imagination of all Nigerians. For our part, the Interim National Government has resolved to tackle the present national issues, which continue to destruct and divide us. Ladies and gentlemen, since no political program can succeed in the absence of trust and confidence by the people, we have resolved to embark on actions and programs which are capable of rekindling the trust and confidence of our people.

We must also bind our social fabric together. There abound in our country all manner of gaps, elite (?class), religious, geographical, ethnic, just to mention a few. Ladies and gentlemen, we must now close these gaps [applause]. The Interim National Government will use both existing and contemplated agencies of government to work assiduously here to close these gaps so that we can have a more integrated and cohesive society, which is crucial to peaceable governance. We would continue to create a system to ensure that all discordant voices in our body politics are given a fair hearing. Minorities of different definitions and locations must be given a [word indistinct] reassurance that they have a stake in this country [applause].

Creating and sustaining a sense of belonging in all our citizens is essential for a united and strong Nigeria, to which we all aspire. Honorable legislators, distinguished ladies and gentlemen, at this juncture, I wish to go over the modest achievements of the Interim National Government since coming to power 76 days ago today. In the educational sector, ladies and gentlemen, our institutions of higher learning were in the throes of a serious crisis when we took over from the last administration.

Today, the stalemate has been broken and our institutions of higher learning have reopened, and hopefully normalcy is being restored there. [applause] The frequent crises in our tertiary institutions pose a serious threat for the entire educational system. The erratic schooling our youth are passing through surely will not enable us to produce the high quality personnel we require to meet the challenges of the 21st Century. Our administration, ladies and gentlemen, is determined to make such a bold step to resolve the log jam in the entire educational system.

We have launched the crusade against corruption and indiscipline in all facets of our society. But we know that corruption and indiscipline are twin brothers and we cannot [word indistinct] one without [?arresting] the other. In particular, we are resolved to prosecute a (?fuller) battle against economic and white collar crimes. To this end, I have just sent a bill to you, honorable members, for appropriate legislation. We realize that the war against corruption and indiscipline in our society will be long and hard but, at least, for once we are raising awareness about this social malaise and seeking to put in place an efficient mechanism to combat it.

On human rights, even our critics will concede some progressive moves by us. Since coming to office, we have freed all human rights activists in jail, pardoned all political offenders, whether alive or dead, [applause] encouraged our political and social activists in self exile to return home, and allowed free movement of all Nigerians in and out of the country irrespective of their political or social inclinations.

Ladies and gentlemen, all this we have done as part of the process of national reconciliation. The Interim National Government's stock taking in the social sector will not be complete without a mention here of the brilliant performance of our footballers in international competitions recently. [applause] Never before has this country witnessed so many victories in the international arena in shorter time. First, ladies and gentlemen, it was the Under 17 team which won the world competition in far away Japan and in close succession was the national football team, the Super Eagles, who for the first time in the history of our beloved nation, qualified for the 1994 World Cup competition to be held in the United States. [applause].

Honorable members, as fate will have it, these two historic events took place within our first 100 days in office. [applause] Permit me to repeat here, once again, that the best is yet to come. [applause] These soccer [word indistinct] kids of ours are a delightful source of inspiration to me personally. They have taught the rest of us how cooperative efforts can lead us to the land of our dream as a nation, where citizens can raise up their heads in pride anywhere in the world. The simple lesson of it all is that the potentials of our country are enormous, if only we can do away with pettiness, pool our resources together, and apply ourselves to nation building.

To complement its actions in the social sphere, the Interim National Government has been paying close attention to the developments in the economy. It is our belief that at the heart of any social or economic structure is the individual and this has been the focus of our policy. In this respect, our goals are to alleviate poverty, accelerate the pace of growth and thrust the economy to take off [word indistinct] before the 21st century. Therefore, our approach on the economy has been clearly focused, well articulated, and picturistic [as heard]. Our country's comparative advantage lies in her rich resource base, expansive and fertile territory, and a large labor force. It is my belief, ladies and gentlemen, that if properly harnessed, ours can be one of the most developed economies in the world. The whole world, ladies and gentlemen, expects no less from us.

It is a particular note that this administration has encouraged the emergence of a consensus policy on the economy. The modality is by bringing together the public and the private sectors of the economy in a serious and frank dialogue and the result so far has been encouraging. Following the success of the economic summit held much earlier in the year, the Interim National Government sponsored and pre-national [word indistinct] budget workshop here in Abuja just a week ago. It was the first of its kind and its was a resounding success. Let me assure you that we are determined to sustain this new partnership between government and private sector operators in the future.

Specifically, our administration has been focusing on certain policy measures to revamp our economy and accelerate growth and development. These include the following: Comprehensive budgetary process, accountability, transparency and rule of law in public finance and management, need for substantial debt relief, privatization and nationalization of capital projects, and public investment, reform of tax system and tariff structure, diversification of our revenue base, and macroeconomic stability anchored on fiscal discipline.

Honorable members of the National Assembly, my message to you on the economy will not be complete if I do not draw your attention to the serious problems we confront in this area. In particular, there is an urgent need to align our spending with our revenue profile. The root cause of all our macroeconomic instability can be traced to excessive spending. The situation is made more critical by the shortfall in expected revenue this year. Extrabudgetary expenditure gives right to fiscal deficit, which in turn results in inflation and other manifestations of macroinstability.

Today, we can declare excessive spending as the Public Enemy No. 1 in the economic management. As an illustration, ladies and gentlemen, [words indistinct] which is the best proxy for fiscal deficit, was 17.8 billion naira at the end of February 1993. This is then increased to 30.3 billion naira after the end of April. And by the end of June, the level was 37.9 billion naira. That is not all. The figure rose to 50.3 billion naira by the end of

June 1993 and was 55 billion naira after the end of September. The question may be asked, ladies and gentlemen, what does the Interim National Government intend to do about this unsatisfactory development? In my own view, what is most urgently needed is to exercise restraint in the new spending. Actually, the best solution would be to (?raise) the level of [words indistinct] to its statutory meaning, which by the end of September should be about 10.4 billion naira [sentence as heard].

I want to assure you, however, that we are resolved to exercise reasonable fiscal restraint for the rest of this year and beyond. To demonstrate that our charity will begin at home, a high-powered committee is already looking at the size of the federal government with a view to reducing it to economically manageable size. The recommendations of this committee will soon be considered for appropriate orientation by government.

Members of National Assembly, for much of our 33 years of independence, political stability has eluded us in this country. To a large extent, our problems of nation building derived from our diversity. Ironically, our strength and durability as a nation must also be rooted in our diversity. This, ladies and gentlemen, is the supreme challenge of social engineering confronting political leadership in our country today. To unravel the mystery of our less than impressive performance in the first three decades of independence, we must appreciate the multi-dimensional nature of these problems.

As for those of us in the Interim National Government, we have a total commitment to political stability as an imperative of development and we have been working hard for this. We have enough conceptual insight to recognize that competent political leadership must not only have a vision but must also possess the courage to translate this vision into action and always willing to stand by it in adversity or in despair.

During these 76 days, ladies and gentlemen, that we have been entrusted with the government of this country, we have tried to give expressions to the yearnings of our people and to articulate their mood. We might not have been able to satisfy everybody, however, we have applied ourselves with all seriousness and the sense of purpose to the many problems of our country, always striving that we should be able leave government better than we met it. Right from inception we described our administration as a government of reconciliation. To this end, we have traveled to many parts of our great country with the message of peace and brotherhood. I have also addressed many groups here in Abuja. The warm reception accorded us everywhere we went inspired us to greater heights to sacrifice and performance. It is only proper, therefore, that I pay tribute to the undying patriotism of our people and to thank you all good people of Nigeria out there for the great support and encouragement [applause].

To further the process of national reconciliation, I have honored the pledge made in my 1993 independence

anniversary address to place before the National Assembly the following decrees for repeal: Detention of Persons Decree as amended, Decree No. 29 of 1993 (?Detainable) Offenses Decree, Decree No. 35 Offensive Publication and Proscription Decree, Decree No. 38 of 1993 Newspapers and so on Proscription and Prohibition from Circulation Decree. I want to assure all our citizens that this is one administration which is very sensitive to the mood of the nation. It is totally a wrong [word indistinct] to assume, as their forces of war have been doing, that the move of the nation discorded, acrid, and repugnant [sentence as heard].

Nigerians are tired of the sermon of hate and disunity. On the contrary, Nigerians want peace, harmony, and peaceful coexistence with their fellow countrymen. They want good education for their children, well-paid jobs, adequate food supply, and access to health facilities. Where the leader who can deliver all this comes from in the country is secondary. What matters most is whether the incumbent leadership has the capacity to achieve desirable results. In international relations, the trust of our foreign policy has been to support our quest to build a stable and prosperous society at home. In my view, our present situation calls for a most astute conduct of diplomacy. Surely, ladies and gentlemen, as a nation we could not, considering the magnitude of our domestic crisis, afford potentially costly destructions from the misunderstanding of our current circumstances by the rest of the world. In our determination to keep the goodwill and confidence of foreign partners, I addressed in September this year, a fully represented gathering of the diplomatic corps based in Nigeria, on which occasion I spelt out the rationale on the policies guiding the formation of the Interim National Government. The scope of participation at event and the reactions that followed have been indicative of increased understanding on the part of the international community.

In my address to the general assembly, I restated Nigeria's commitment to the maintenance of international peace and security as well as our stand on the imperative of finding lasting solutions to the economic crisis in developing countries. I also solicited for a global support in our bid for a seat on the Security Council. I am pleased to note that Nigeria has since been overwhelmingly elected to the Security Council, that today the outside world shows a better understanding of the genuine efforts being made by the Interim National Government to ensure the installation of a democratically elected government at the center in Nigeria.

The interest shown for closer economic relations with Nigeria by the business community in the United States during my recent visit to that country and the lifting of sanctions by the EEC were obviously a manifestation of faith in Nigeria's ability to successfully manage its present difficulties [applause].

Honorable members, the recently concluded Commonwealth summit in Cyprus also afforded me the singular opportunity to gain the understanding of our brethren in

the commonwealth on our domestic situation. In addition, the summit permitted a useful exchange with our partners on the other issues of global concern such as the imperative of a speedy conclusion to the Uruguay round of [word indistinct] trade negotiations. The Interim National Government will therefore continue to maintain and develop all aspects of Nigeria's foreign relations in a manner that is consistent with our long-term political and economic objectives.

Honorable legislators, distinguished ladies and gentlemen, I have come here today not to pontificate, and by no means should this address be construed as some kind of [word indistinct]. However, I have intended to unfold the [word indistinct] into how the mind of the Interim National Government is working, because I believe it is time to reassure the nation of our collective integrity and sense of mission. In the days ahead, I look forward to a vigorous debate by the National Assembly of the message of hope and peace I have brought today. The outcome of this exercise must advance our nation building efforts by no less. Before this honorable assembly lies the critical task of collaborating with the Interim National Government to move our dear country forward.

As many problems confront as a people, we must tackle them head-on with fortitude. We owe posterity nothing less. The Interim National Government is not in search of an identity. Our mandate is clear to us. It is a relatively short [word indistinct] and we are resolved to carry it out professionally. I am here today to extend our right hand of fellowship to the National Assembly. It is my fervent hope that this gesture will be reciprocated in the weeks and months ahead. Our nation, ladies and gentlemen, deserves no less.

Let me quickly, once again, emphasize that I accepted the job to head the Interim National Government as a personal sacrifice for peace, unity, good government, and democracy in our beloved nation [applause]. Ladies and gentlemen, I offer myself as that bridge between our past and our future and as a tool for the full enthronement of a viable democracy for our fatherland [applause]. Let me also assure you that despite all legal and political obstacles being put in our way, we are determined to succeed... [applause, Shonekan pauses] within our mandate for the sake of our dear country, Nigeria, for the sake of democracy and for the sake of our children to whom we should bequeath a united, strong, and viable nation [applause].

Honorable members, let me end this my address to you today by leaving with you a relevant quotation from a speech made by the late senator, Robert Kennedy, during his visit to Johannesburg, South Africa, in 1966. The quotation, in my view, is relevant to our situation today and I quote: Few people will have the greatness to bend history itself, but each of us can work to change one portion of events, and on the total of those acts could be written the history of our generation.

Honorable members of the National Assembly, my colleagues of the Interim National Government, members of the press, distinguished ladies and gentlemen, I want to thank you for listening attentively to my address. God bless and long live the Federal Republic of Nigeria! I thank you [applause].

Shonekan Says Size of Federal Government To Be Reviewed

AB1111164593 Kaduna Radio Nigeria in English 1500 GMT 11 Nov 93

[Text] A high powered committee has been set up to review the size of the Federal Government. The aim is to reduce it to an economically manageable size. The head of state, Chief Ernest Shonekan, told a joint session of the National Assembly today in Abuja that the recommendations of the committee would soon be considered for appropriate implementation. Chief Shonekan disclosed that the Interim National Government embarked on the exercise as a means of reducing heavy government spending. He disclosed that this package constituted [words indistinct] number one public enemy in the (?country's) economic management.

The head of state said that the figure of [word indistinct] deficit, which was 17.8 billion naira at the end of February, had reached 55 billion by the end of September. He assured the National Assembly that the interim government has resolved to exercise reasoned fiscal restraint. This should be achieved by aligning spending with revenue profiles and eliminating extrabudgetary expenditure which gave rise to deficits, and consequently, inflation. Chief Shonekan renewed his pledge that members of the interim administration would strive to make government better than they met it. [as heard]

Chief Shonekan Pledges Support to Sudan Peace Process

AB1011190593 Kaduna Radio Nigeria in English 1700 GMT 10 Nov 93

[Text] Nigeria has pledged to continue with her initiative to resolve the conflict in the Sudan. The head of state, Chief Ernest Shonekan, made the pledge today in Abuja when he received the Sudanese ambassador to Nigeria, Mr. Ahmad al-Tijani Salih. Chief Ernest Shonekan said Nigeria will play any role that would advance the Abuja Peace Accord on the Sudan. He advised other African countries to pay attention to their economies because basic necessities of life such as food and shelter were complementary to democracy.

Ambassador Salih had earlier said that Sudan wanted Nigeria to continue with her laudable role in the search

for peace in his country and admitted that previous talks in Abuja had made a remarkable impact in the Sudan.

Sierra Leone

Government Troops Capture 7 Towns; Amnesties Granted

AB1011215593 Freetown SLBS Radio in English 2000 GMT 10 Nov 93

[Text] Barely 24 hours after the recapture of nine towns in the Kailahun District by government forces, government troops of the 5th Battalion on Tuesday [9 November] afternoon, under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Anthony S. Kargbo, recaptured seven towns in the Pujehun District. The towns are (Nyang-wahun), Bama, (Sugwabetima), (Seniko), Ponima, (Bomiko), and (Bompeperi). An amnesty has already been granted to the rebels, according to order recently made by the chairman and head of state of the NPRC [National Provisional Ruling Council], Captain Valentine Strasser. Government troops in the offensive also captured a large quantity of arms and ammunition.

Meanwhile, hundreds of people who were behind rebel lines have been rescued by government troops. Speaking to SLENA [SIERRA LEONE NEWS AGENCY], the operations coordinator of Brigade Headquarters in Bo, Lieutenant Colonel (Alisi Samoa), intimated that 56 rebels were killed in a fierce battle at (Bompeperi) while several rebels were drowned in Moa River while fleeing. According to Lt. Col. (Samoa), several rebels (?who were at) the (?Fana) Village in the (Garihesperi) chiefdom on Tuesday evening surrendered to government troops at (Bompeperi) and have already been taken to Pujehun town.

Togo

Eyadema Leaves for Geneva To Meet Ivorian Leader

AB1111133593 Lome Radio Lome in French 1230 GMT 11 Nov 93

[Excerpt] President Gnassingbe Eyadema left Lome this morning for Geneva, Switzerland, where he will call on Ivorian President Felix Houphouet-Boigny, who was recently hospitalized in Paris before returning to his Geneva residence. President Eyadema is going to Geneva for information on the state of health of the most elderly statesman, Houphouet-Boigny of Cote d'Ivoire. A few years ago, General Eyadema went to Yamoussoukro along with his counterparts of the Entente Council to greet the Ivorian president, who was in convalescence at that time after long months of treatment in Europe. Prior to his departure this morning, President Eyadema was welcomed outside the VIP lounge of the Lome Airport by Prime Minister Joseph Kokou Koffigoh, with whom he held some discussions. [passage omitted]

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